

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1826.

[NO. 78.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

The correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS.—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, \$8 each. JOHN MACRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4664

Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

Patent Corn-Shell, A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS, WM. CORNWELL.

N. B. The price of the Patent Corn Shell will be \$11 delivered at the shop, or \$12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 574f

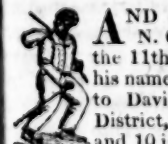
PALLFOX,



A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing season (ending the first of August), at my stable on Little Sugar Creek, eight miles south-west of Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal; the money considered due the first of November next. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either. Any person having put mares to Pallfox the last season, and failed to get mules, shall be entitled to a leap the present season gratis.

LEWIS DINKINS. 10183

Taken Up,



AND committed to jail, Concord, N. C. Cabarrus county, on March the 11th, 1826, a negro man who calls his name BILLY, and says he belongs to David Montgomery, of Fairfield District, S. C. Said negro is 5 feet and 10 inches high, dark complexioned, about 20 years of age, has a scar over his right eye, and one on the right side of his breast. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away.

WM. O. MAHAN, Jailor. 3177

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 1/2 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Deeds for Sale at this Office.

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably improved, together with my two story dwelling-house and tanyard, all in good repair. Also, a good small farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall.

WILLIAM RUDISH, L.

Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826.

3mt89

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. April 1, 1826.

A. Joel B. Alexander, Dr. Sirus Alexander, Mrs. Margaret Allison, Sarah Auten, John Allen, Eleazer Alexander, Wm. T. Alexander, Chas. G. Alexander 2, Thomas N. Alexander, Greaf Abernathy.

B. Elizabeth Banker, Thomas Barnett, David G. Brandon, John Black, Richard Bartlett, Daniel Bivens 2, Abel Baker, Hiram Baldwin 2, John Barnett, Gen. P. Barringer, Capt. Black 2.

C. Thomas Cooper, Ezeriah Cockburn, Jesse Cathey, Chas. L. Crockett, Elijah Cunningham, Pinckney Caldwell, David Cross, James Cook, William Carson 3, Sarah Carson, James Cohen, John Caston, Reuben Cole, Wm. C. Campbell, William Culverhouse, Rev. D. F. Christenbury, James Cunningham.

D. Alexander Davis, A. F. Duncan, Lewis Dickinson, John Dow, Harriet J. Moore, Gen. P. Davidson, James Dunn, Washington Darnell, Allen Davis, Eliza H. Davis.

E. Henry Emerson.

F. William Flinn, John Ferrell.

G. John Gibbens, Thomas Gillespie, James Gibbons, Isabella Grier, Samuel Gordon.

H. James M. Hutchison, Abner Hurton, John Hodge, Thomas Houston, David Harriet, James C. Harris, John Howell, Abner Hood, James Heath, Samuel Houston, Daniel Hyams, James A. Houston, John P. Hatcher, John Hays, James P. Henderson, Elizabeth Hooks, John Hall.

I. John Ingram, Andrew Jones, Robert Johnson.

K. Thomas Kennedy, William A. Kerr, Ephraim Kendrick, Capt. M. T. C. Kennedy.

L. Samuel Lather, Samuel F. Love.

M. William M'Comb, Stephen Miller, Marks McKibben, John M'Craven, Mrs. Alicia M'Call, Alexander M'Nitt, John M'Farland, John G. Morse, William M'Kee, Alexander M'Kay, Rev. Malcom M'Pherson, John M'Dowell.

N. Jesse Neely, jun.

O. Braley Oates, Nathan Orr, Rebecca Osborn, James H. Osborn, Michael O'Farrell.

P. Thomas I. Polk 3, Mrs. Sarah I. Polk, Chas. B. Polk, Mrs. Mary Polk, Thomas Polk, Joseph P. Prichard, William N. Parks, Capt. Hugh Parks, Stephen Porter, Green Poer, John T. Paschal, Isaac Price.

R. John Rogers, James Robison, Mrs. Amelia Russ, Samuel P. Ripley, Polly Robinson, Alexander Robison, James B. Robertson.

S. William H. Smith, Miss M. A. Spears, Joseph Swaim, Gen. Robert Washington Smith, Benjamin Sloan 2, Mrs. Susannah Sloan, Jas. Spratt, John Sing, William Sharpley, Harris Smith, Elizabeth Stuard, Joseph R. Sample, Robert A. Sample, James Spratt, carpenter, William Sammons, Sheriff of Mecklenburg 2.

T. William Thomas.

W. John Wightsides, John Witherspoon, James Wilson, John Williams, John Wintz 2, Robert Walker, William Weatherspoon, Thomas Winchester, Joseph Winchester, Jonathan Williams, Matthew C. Wallis, Mr. Watson, Elias Watlington, Rev. Samuel Williamson, Benjamin West.

Y. John Yarborough.

WM. SMITH, P. M. 154—3179

Lost,

A CALF SKIN POCKET BOOK, contents as follows:—Note on Jno. Barnett, for \$250 and upwards, the precise amount not recollected;—Note on James Roper, for \$100, on which is a credit of \$66 36;—Note on John Cathey, for \$30; also, Washington Morrison's receipt for a note placed in his hands for collection. There was besides a small sum of money in the pocket-book when lost, between five and ten dollars. Any person finding the same and returning it to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.

GEO. A. J. SMART. 3178

Mecklenburg, March 22, 1826.

Lost,

ON Friday, the 3d day of this instant, between Lancaster Court-House and Capt. Harris's muster ground, one note of hand, given on the same day, for one hundred and seventy-five dollars, payable to myself ten months after date, endorsed by William McK. Alexander. Any person finding said note, is hereby forbidden from disposing of the same, as I have not forfeited my claim in any way.

SAM'L. FARR. 3178p

March 18, 1826.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

In the Press,

AND will shortly be published, Ruffner's Strictures on a book, entitled, "An Apology for the Book of Psalms." By Gilbert McMaster." To which will be added, an Appendix, by the Rev. John M. Wilson.

Agricultural Notice.

THE following Premiums will be offered by the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, at their anniversary meeting:—

1st. For the greatest quantity of Corn raised on old reclaimed land—no premium to be awarded for any quantity under 50 bushels—per acre, \$15 00

2d. For the greatest quantity of Wheat raised on five acres of old reclaimed land—no premium awarded for any quantity under 25 bushels—per acre, \$15 00

3d. For the greatest quantity of Barley, to be raised on one acre of old reclaimed land—no premium to be awarded for any quantity under 50 bushels—per acre, \$10 00

4th. For the greatest quantity of Cotton, grown on two acres of land—no premium to be awarded for any quantity under 1500 pounds—per acre, \$7 50

5th. For the greatest quantity of Sweet Potatoes, raised on one acre of land—no premium to be awarded for any quantity less than 200 bushels—per acre, \$5 00

6th. For the best 10 gallons of malt Beer, \$5 00

7th. For the best two horse Plough—a specimen of work to be performed before the Society, \$5 00

8th. For the best one horse Plough—work as before, \$3 00

9th. For the best constructed Plough for opening furrows to trench manure, \$5 00

10th. For the best Colt of the horse or mule kind, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old—to be more than ordinary as to form and size, \$10 00

11th. For the best Bull or Heifer, same age as above, and more than common, \$5 00

12th. For the best sow or boar Pig, same age as above, and more than common, \$5 00

13th. For the best piece of Blanketing, not less than 10 yards, and to be one yard wide, \$4 00

14th. For the best piece of plain Cloth, to be mixed of cotton and wool; and also for the best piece of twilled cotton and wool—each 10 yards, \$5 00

15th. For the best piece of Table Linen, not less than 10 yards, \$5 00

16th. For the best Counterpane, \$5 00

17th. For the best Coverlet, cotton and wool, \$6 00

18th. For the best piece of Fustian, not less than 10 yards, \$5 00

The first four premiums on the list will be awarded at the annual meeting in October, 1827; and the balance at the anniversary meeting of the present year.

By order of the Society, JOSEPH SMITH, Sec'y. 3178

DESULTORY.

Glorious Uncertainty of the Law.—A late London Morning Chronicle says:—At the Lancaster assizes, a prisoner was indicted for uttering a forged bank note.

On being arraigned, he pleaded guilty, but at the suggestion, and by the advice of Mr. Justice Bayley, he retracted his plea, and pleaded not guilty. On the trial clear evidence was given of his having uttered the note, which was proved to be a forgery. The note was then handed to the officer as is the custom, to be read to the jury; the judge, there being, we believe, no counsel for the prisoner, at the same time reading the indictment, to see that the note was correctly set forth up to the signature, on which a question was raised. In the indictment the Christian name of the signature was written Christ. (for Christopher.) In the note it did not clearly appear whether the little mark which was above the abbreviation, Christ, was an r, or a tick following some figures in the line above. Mr. Justice Bayley, after having examined the note with the large magnifying glass which he uses, declared his opinion that it was a tick and not an r, and that the prisoner must therefore be acquitted.

The counsel for the prosecution contended that it must be an r, as the Christian name forged was Christopher, and Christ with an r above was the common way of abbreviating it. Well, said Mr. Justice Bayley, I will leave it to the jury. "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, giving them the note, "have the goodness to examine it, and tell me whether you think it a tick or an r. I think it a tick: you will see it better if you take my glass."

The jury, after looking at the note through the medium of the judge's magnifying glass, were, of course, of the judge's opinion and said, they thought the mark in question was a tick. Upon which Mr. Justice Bayley directed the jury to acquit the prisoner, which they accordingly did. He then read the prisoner a lecture upon the narrow escape he had, and gave him the customary admonition as to his future conduct.

A greater farce than this, which was all strictly agreeable to law, we cannot imagine. The truth was staring the Judge in the face in two distinct shapes—the man's avowal of guilt, and the evidence which, independently of that admission, subsequently demonstrated it—but turning his eyes from the manifest truth, the judge applies them to a microscope, in order to see whether a tick

has not been mistaken for an r, in the indictment.—an action that presents a perfect satire on the justice of this country, which turns its eyes from truth, while it magnifies forms. The judge then in effect, says to the jury, "You will declare the prisoner not guilty, gentlemen; not because he is not guilty,—for we all know very well that he is guilty, both by his own confession and the evidence,—but because the person who drew the indictment, not having the benefit of my magnifying glass, mistook a tick for an r." Beautiful is that system of justice by which a confessed criminal is pronounced innocent, because, in the description of his offence, a tick has been mistaken for an r! Surely, that is the perfection of reason, which says, that a man who has, by his own admission and the evidence of others, committed a particular action, has not omitted that action, because somebody else wrote a letter r where he ought to have written a tick!

MILITARY ELOQUENCE.

Some time ago a paragraph made the round of the Scottish press, stating that officers of the shire yeomanry cavalry presented their colonel with an elegant silver cup, which was delivered by one of his number, who made an eloquent speech on the occasion, to which the Col. made an appropriate reply. The speech and reply were literally as follows: *Presenter*—"Cornel, Cornel, Cornel, there's the mug," *Presentee*—"Aye, John, is this the mug?"

Political.

Mr. Everett's Speech, on the Resolutions of Mr. M'Duffie.—We shall endeavor, says the *Charleston Courier*, as soon as possible, to give place to his masterly display of correct reasoning, impassioned eloquence and American Politics. But, in the mean time, we cannot withhold the following extract, which will be read with interest by all amongst us. It relates to the original compromise in the Constitution, giving the right of representation for three fifths of the slaves.

"Having touched on this point, I ought, perhaps, to add, that if there are any members in this House of that class of politicians to whom the gentleman from North-Carolina, (Mr. Saunders,) alluded, as having the disposition, though not the power, to disturb the compromise contained in the constitution on this point, I am not of the number. Neither am I one of those citizens of the north, to whom another honorable member lately referred, in a publication to which his name was subscribed, who would think it immoral and irreligious to join in putting down a servile insurrection at the South. I am no soldier, sir; my habits and education are very unmilitary; but there is no cause in which I would sooner buckle a knapsack to my back, and put a musket on my shoulder, than that. I would cede the whole continent to any one who would take it—to England, to France, to Spain; I would see it sunk in the bottom of the ocean, before I would see any part of this fair America converted into a Continental Hayti, by that awful process of bloodshed and desolation, by which alone such a catastrophe could be brought on. The great relation of servitude, in some form or other, with greater or less departures from the theoretic equality of men, is inseparable from our nature. I know of no way by which the form of this servitude shall be fixed, but political institution. Domestic Slavery, though I confess not that form of servitude which seems to be most beneficial to the master—certainly not that which is most beneficial to the slave—is not, in my judgment, to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation. I cannot admit that religion has but one voice to the slave, and that this voice is, 'Rise against your master.' No, sir, the New Testament says, 'Slaves, obey your masters;' and though I know full well, that in the benign operation of Christianity, which gathered master and slave round the same communion table, this unfortunate institution disappeared in Europe, yet I cannot admit, that, while it subsists, and where it subsists, its duties are not pre-supposed and sanctioned by religion. And though I certainly am not called upon to meet the charges brought against this institution, yet truth obliges me to say a word more on the subject. I know the condition of the working classes in other countries; I am intimately acquainted with it in some other countries, and I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe the slaves in this country are better clothed and fed, and less hardly worked, than the peasantry of some of the prosperous States of the continent of Europe. Consider the checks on population; read Malthus. What keeps population down? Poverty, want, starvation, disease, and all the ills of life; it is these that check population all over the world. Now the slave population in

the United States increases faster than the white, masters included. What is the inference as to the physical condition of the two classes of society? These are opinions I have long entertained, and long since publicly professed on this subject, and which I here repeat in answer to the intimations to which I have already alluded."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

It is the privilege of a minority to complain, and consequently we find it stated that in the event of the failure of Mr. M'Duffie's Resolutions, "the partisans of the Administration" will have succeeded in defeating the public will—in other words, the majority will defeat the minority, and the partisans of the opposition being fewer, are consequently outvoted by the partisans of the administration. But why all this allusion to party? Why discredit the motives and the judgment of honorable men? Why get into a passion because the Congress of 1826 will not agree to resolutions, which the Congress of 1816 rejected. These charges of party motives and action only produce recrimination, while they blind discernment and obscure truth.

In illustration of these remarks, we extract the following statesmanlike & characteristic sentiments of Col. Drayton, in his Speech on these resolutions, regretting that the length of that production will not enable us to publish it entire. It will be here seen that he is not one of those who is determined to believe Mr. Clay a knave, because he has been appointed to office.

"For his own part, he thought personal allusions, on any question, improper. As the occasion seemed to be so fitting, he would take the opportunity to disclaim all personal views. Cases sometimes unfortunately occur, when it is impossible to avoid them, but it never can be regarded as a manly course, to attack those who are not present to defend themselves. He would not attempt to disguise the fact—he should be wanting in candor if he did—that some who are, and some who were, members of the House are reported to have acted unworthily; but there was one lesson which he had learned in the course of his life, that we cannot be too distrustful of sentiments and assertions made under the influence of party feelings. It is the effect of such feelings, even without an individual being conscious of the influence, and in spite of the strongest natural candor and ingenuousness, to corrupt the opinions. Charges which are made under such an influence, ought, therefore, to be received with every allowance; he always received them in such a manner; for he had heard sentiments from those whom he most respected, which were manifestly touched with the spirit of party. He had always accustomed himself to believe with difficulty, that he who has enjoyed the entire confidence of his State, and of the nation, could descend so low, and be tempted into such extreme degeneracy, as to barter his great and general reputation, for the mean, though glittering emoluments of Office. Possessing these sentiments, he hoped he should have the indulgence of the House, if, in the discussion of this subject, he should seek to have in view any allusions of a personal character."

How dignified is this mode of discussion great questions! What a happy contrast to the coarse insinuations and personal invective of the *THEATRES OF ROANOKE*. Chas. Courier.

Panama Mission.—Whatever may be the views which are entertained as to the propriety of the mission to Panama, we believe that those who have opposed the motive relating to the measure, in the Senate of the United States, have not gained thereby any new credit as statesmen or patriots. The motives of certain politicians are too evident—the decency of a slight veil should hide their deformities at least—but to create an opposition to an administration, and affect an emity without a show of principle, is so gross, so evidently connected with what would be corruption, if on the inside of office, that the people, we think, cannot mistake it.

Those who hold themselves ardently attached to the administration, will find in the present zeal of opposition a subject for felicitation. Where such violent beginnings mark any political manœuvre, any thing else than permanence will characterize it; other schemes will be resorted to and from the same cause fail; and while plans and inductions dangerous are starting into operation, the President will enter upon his second term of office.

Mr. Randolph, it is known, was foisted upon the Senate to help, nurture and conduct the opposition,—he is a man of whom, though rising politicians may be ashamed, they will never be afraid.

U. S. Gaz.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 22.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriation for the military service was read the third time and passed. The greater part of the day was passed in Executive business.

The subject of adjournment was for a short time before the House of Representatives, yesterday, but without leading to any definitive result, the subject being postponed until Monday next, on motion of Mr. Webster. Mr. Webster intimated his intention to bring forward the Bankrupt Bill; and it was also intimated that the difference between the State of Georgia and the Government of the United States: the Panama mission; and the condition of the Indians, would all be "speech-making" subjects, which would be acted on during the residue of the session. Together with the subject of adjournment, a resolution, proposed by Mr. Wright, of Ohio, relative to the creation of a joint committee to report on the state of the business before the House, was also postponed until Monday. From the strength of the minority, on the subject of postponement, it is evident that the House begins to feel a serious disposition to think of adjournment. The House subsequently went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the subject of the amendments to the constitution was again discussed, by Mr. Isaacs, of Ten. and Mr. Leconte, of Ken. both in favor of the resolutions to amend.

MARCH 23.—In the Senate, a resolution was transferred from the Executive to the Legislative Journal, denying to the President of the United States the power or right to appoint Ambassadors or other public ministers, but with the advice and consent of the Senate, except when vacancies may happen in the recess of Congress. The bill to secure the accountability of public officers and others, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged, yesterday, in the discussion of the amendment of the Constitution, when Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. addressed the Committee against the resolutions of his colleague, and Mr. Mitchell, of Ten. in favor of them. On motion of Mr. J. S. Barbour, of Virginia, the committee then rose. A motion had previously been made by Mr. Sloan, chairman of the committee of Elections, to take up the subject of the Michigan Election; but it being suggested by Mr. Buchanan, of Penn. that it was expected the constitutional question might be determined in the course of this week, the House refused to sustain any motion which would interfere with it. Mr. Tamm, of Ga. laid a resolution on the table, calling on the War Department to furnish certain information relative to the Engineer Corps. The subject of erecting toll-gates on the Cumberland Road was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. A bill was reported, authorizing the Corporation of Georgetown to erect a bridge over the Potomac, at Georgetown.

MARCH 24.—In the Senate, a bill was introduced to abolish imprisonment for debt. The bill making appropriation for the Indian Department, and the bill to secure the accountability of public officers and others, were passed. The bill allowing fees to the District Attorney of Missouri; the bill confirming the supplementary report of the Commissioners in the Western District; the bill on the subject of affording relief to the purchasers of public lands in the State of Alabama; and the bill altering the time of holding the District Court in the Western District of Pennsylvania, were all ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House of Representatives yesterday, resumed, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, the discussion of the Amendments of the Constitution, when Mr. Weems, of Md. and Mr. J. S. Barbour, of Va. delivered their sentiments in favor of the propositions. Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Barbour, the Committee rose before he had finished his argument. A bill was reported by the Select Committee for the relief of Mr. Monroe, the Ex-President, granting him somewhat above \$15,000, with about sixteen years interest. Mr. J. Johnson, of Ken., offered a resolution respecting a National Army in that state, on which he spoke until the hour allotted to resolutions having elapsed, his remarks were interrupted by the Speaker. Some private bills were afterwards taken up in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

MARCH 25.—In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives. Mr. Benton obtained leave to bring in a bill for the relief of Don Carlos Dehaute Delassus, and submitted some interesting remarks in support of it. The bill for the relief of the company of Rangers commanded by Capt. James Bigler, was ordered to a third reading.

The business before the House yesterday was entirely of a private character. Mr. Johnson finished his remarks on the resolution which he had offered on the

preceding day. A bill for the relief of Isaac Pool gave rise to some brief discussion, which terminated in the rejection of the bill. An unsuccessful attempt was made to resume the discussion of the constitutional amendments.

The proceedings of the House were suspended for about fifteen minutes, by a violent storm of wind and rain, which beat in a great part of the large window immediately behind the chair of the Speaker, and carried away the flags from the top of the Capitol.

The following sample of Mr. Randolph's verbiage, of his zigzag mode of speaking, is extracted from one of his speeches reported in the National Journal. It may amuse our readers, as well as afford a specimen of senatorial dignity perfectly in character with Mr. Randolph, but entirely out of character in a Senator of the U. States. Mr. Randolph made a motion to print the report of Mr. Adams on the case of John Smith, of Ohio; and then made a speech of four hours in length, of which the subjoined is an extract. His motion was rejected without a division.

"He alluded to the attempt of Burr to separate the Western States; considered Mr. Jefferson as partaking of the frailties of man; denied that Mr. Adams supported Mr. Jefferson in the purchase of Louisiana, and went on to remark upon the conduct of the former President Adams, in leaving the city at the dead of night, upon the expiration of his Presidential term. He described the present Executive as a new convert, when he introduced this bill, from the Pagan land of alien and sedition laws, of the black cockade, &c. He had received for it a good share of church patronage. These two worthies, Mr. Giles and Mr. Adams, made a coalition, as far surpassing that of Lord North and Mr. Fox, as they surpassed them. [We do not pretend to give any thing more than some of the topics to which Mr. R. adverted, and some of his points.] Mr. R. proceeded to say that he had incurred more actual suffering than most of the Crawford men, many of whom had been taken into service, though he believed none had been approached on the other side—for he believed that the saying was true, that the female virtue which is approachable, is not impregnable, and so it is with the virtue of men. He did not believe that pilgrimages to Mecca or pilgrimages to Monticello, or Montpelier, made a man a good republican; and then glanced sarcastically at the officers of the Government who marched out of Washington, as General Ross marched in, describing them as having reaped the fruits of the blood of those heroes who nobly sustained our character in the last war. After a variety of desultory remarks, among which were allusions to the backsliding of some of Mr. Crawford's friends, to the practice of getting round the Constitution by the appropriation bill—to the manner in which his speeches had been reported—to the impropriety of females shewing themselves in courts of justice, in the halls of legislation, and at pig-pens—to the works of Milton and Shakespeare, and to the Bible, which were the only books that ought to be highly valued—to the Grecian heroes, though he would not quote Greek, because the ladies would not understand him—he remarked, that yesterday he had said, that this bill was the first oblation made at the shrine of power, by the Executive of the United States; but he had ascertained that there was a little burnt offering the day before. Previous to this, Mr. Adams had gone along through evil report and good report, with Tracy and Pickens, and had been supported by them in all his measures. The preceding year Congress had passed the non-importation bill; at this session, the President of the United States recommended its suspension. At this, said Mr. R. we chuckled—we were tickled at it, for I sometimes acted with the Federal gentlemen, and I should be happy to act with them now, if they will come over and join us. On this occasion, Mr. Adams first deserted Tracy and Pickens, then came the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and then came this report in the case of John Smith, a member of the Senate from the State of Ohio.

"Mr. R. spoke for some time upon the principles contained in this report, though the composition was the best thing he had ever seen from his pen, remarking that it showed Mr. Adams to be destitute of even the common notion of justice. He declared that his (Mr. Adams) being where he is, was a more improbable event, than to suppose he would be impeached and tried before the Senate—that it was more unlikely than any story in the Arabian Nights Entertainments—that the General Government, in a time of peace, had nothing to do but to attend to the General Post Office, and that this was the first administration that had bought up men, though he was glad they had bought none but Crawford men.

"He expressed his willingness to unite with any thing to put down this Stuart; he described the federalists of the Boston stamp as monarchists, and not republicans; though he would rather belong to the old federalists than to these ultras. He would not have failed, he said, in the expression of these opinions, for all the

honors, the praises, and the applause, that could have been heaped on him; and declared his readiness to try the ultima ratio—not regum, but virorum—a mere oratorical flourish, said he—for these people will sneak out, as they shrink from the grapple of the Missouri arm, and the hug of the Georgia embrace, on some other questions."

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 25.

The packet ship Bayard, Captain Robinson, arrived at New-York on Thursday morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d of February, to which date the editors of the Commercial have received Havre papers, and Paris papers to the 1st. We are also indebted to our attentive correspondents of the New-York Gazette, Mercantile Advertiser, and National Advocate, for proof sheets containing the latest dates. The London dates are but one day later than those received here direct by the Belvidera.

The Le Constitutionnel contains London dates of the evening of the 28th of January. On that day, and on the 27th, Greek Scrip had considerably advanced.

The Commercial distress was still severely felt in England up to the latest dates.

The Session of the French Chambers was to commence on the 31st of January, (the day of our latest Paris date.)

Gen. Sir Edward Paget, is about to return to England, from India, and the Morning Chronicle demands his trial for the bloody affair of Barrackpore, of which the following account is given:—

"They manage these matters better in Russia." When the regiments of Constantine refused to take the oath of Allegiance to Nicholas, even in that "semi-barbarous country," previous to proceeding to attack that regiment, the Emperor himself did not disdain to go in their front and exhort them to obedience, and that every possible pains were taken to prove to them the folly of resistance against the overwhelming force that would be brought against them; and when they were attacked and defeated, the Emperor Nicholas was satisfied with the blood of two hundred out of two thousand men; but it was otherwise with the unfortunate men at Barrackpore. No Emperor was there to act so humane a part, no Commander-in-Chief went on their parade, although it is said, the men entreated he would come and hear their complaints, nor were they told, that if they would not submit, a large force, thrice their number, with several pieces of cannon, would be brought against them; no, they were told no such thing, but nevertheless a force, three times their strength, was, during the night, secretly posted round them, and a masked battery planted in their rear, and because they did not instantly, on being ordered to do so, at break of day, give up their arms, this masked battery of, we believe, six pieces of ordnance, opened, together with the most destructive fire from three King's Regiments; and not content with the havoc made by this attack; and those who escaped flinging away their never loaded arms, and endeavoring to save themselves by flight, were pursued like so many mad dogs, and shot or bayoneted wherever they could be found for upwards of six hours!! and upon the whole, out of 700, nearly 500 were killed or desperately wounded!!!

The London Globe says—"Some of the Senators of New-York have, it seems, like our British Senators, been trafficking in Company Shares, and it is proposed, very unceremoniously, to un-Senator them."

M. Dawkins is appointed commissioner to Panama, by the English government. Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British Minister to Colombia, sails in the same vessel with M. Dawkins. He will be landed at Carthagena.

The Constitutionnel of the 29th of Jan. states that among others sent by the French Minister to the South-American Republic in an unknown capacity, are M. Bucket to Santa Fe, and M. La Foret to Chili.

We have this instant received a letter of the 16th inst. from Madrid, in which we find some explanations upon the rumor relative to a rupture between England and Spain. It seems that this rumor was not altogether unfounded. The British Cabinet had in effect claimed the execution of the decree of the Cortes passed in 1823, for the payment of indemnities due from Spain to English merchants whose property had been seized by pirates of the Havana. The Spanish Government persisting in giving no answer, and the opening of Parliament approaching, Mr. Canning sent instructions to Mr. Lamb for him to require a decision in twenty-four hours, and in case of refusal, he enjoined him to declare that England would take possession of the Havana and Porto Rico. The Spanish Ministers at last replied, that every thing should be arranged according to Mr. Canning's will.

SUCCESS OF THE GREEKS.

We have some further pleasing intelligence from Greece. The Turks, as our readers well know, have long been making prodigious efforts to subdue the fortress of Missolonghi, and our last advices gave account of the departure of the

Egyptian Chief, Ibrahim Pacha, to command another assault himself. It now appears that he arrived at Missolonghi, and was signally defeated. The following accounts are through different channels.

A letter of the 15th Jan. from Trieste, contains the following:—"A vessel arrived here from Smyrna, confirms the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha, under the walls of Missolonghi. The loss of the Turks and Egyptians is computed at 4000 men."

A letter from Zante, of Jan. 2d, after giving a few particulars of the preparations on both sides, for the attack and defence, during which the Turkish fleet fled on the approach of the Greeks under Maoulis, proceeds:—

"On the 26th Dec. the Turks planted their colours as a signal of attack, on the following day, after a long parade of prayers, hymns, and ceremonies, they proceeded against Missolonghi. It seems that their efforts and resistance was of very short duration. Their loss, however, was considerable, 1500 killed being found on the field and the number of wounded being much greater. Ibrahim's artillery was under the direction of Austrians, and a few French."

According to advices from Semlin, a Tartar has been despatched to Constantinople to inform the Porte that the Ottoman troops collected in the plain of Adrianople, which were to march into Western Greece to reinforce the army of Redschid Pacha, have refused, in a tumultuous manner, to make a campaign.

The Commissioners sent to the Morea by the Porte, give no sign of life, and it is very probable they will not present themselves.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser, from the Paris Constitutional of Jan. 31.

ODESSA, JAN. 8.—Since the death of the Emperor Alexander, several extraordinary meetings of the Divan have been held. A council of State was likewise convoked on the 22d December, at which all the Ministers assisted. Immediately after its breaking up, couriers were despatched to the Peloponessus and Egypt. Several Greek ecclesiastics have received orders to follow the extraordinary Commissioners into the Morea, in order, it is said, to prevail upon the Greeks to receive the propositions of the Commissioners in an amicable manner. They set off on the 23d, on board a brig. Rumours favorable to the Greeks are afloat in Constantinople.—Augsburg Gazette.

According to private advices from Madrid, of the 2d January, utter misrule prevailed in all the provinces of Spain—authority was paralyzed—the smugglers sold their goods openly in the markets of the cities, without molestation; and the revenue of the government constantly decreased.

The official gazette of Madrid contains the following article in the shape of affidavit: Miss Elizabeth Cano, born in 1786, of delicate constitution, attained the age of 15 without serious indisposition; in 1801 she was attacked with epileptic fits, which terminated in a deep sleep that lasted three months; she recovered and enjoyed perfect health for several months, when she again fell asleep, which lasted seven months; she awoke and continued in good health until 1815, when she took a nap which lasted until September, 1825, ten years! She lived, however, but six days after she awoke, her frame being exhausted. She remembered persons from their voice. We have our doubts of the truth of this story, though told by authority.

From the Woodville Republican.

Horrid Murder.—On the morning of the second instant, about three miles from Woodville, was committed a most atrocious murder by one of the negro men of William Cason, of this county, in most barbarously taking the life of his mistress. The circumstances attending this most horrid deed, were such as to draw forth the tenderest sympathies of every person of feeling, towards the distressed family. The perpetrator was an African negro, and had several times before run away from his master, but had been re-taken. But it seems, this time, he ran away with a determination not to be again taken. His master, Mr. Cason, and a friend of his, had followed him about a mile to a neighbour's house, about ten o'clock the evening before, where they found him in the kitchen; they immediately shut the door upon him to prevent his escape, or until they could procure proper means to take him. The negro seized an axe which was near him, and struck several times violently against the door to burst it open, so that he might escape—at length, having broken open the door, he made several passes at his master, but missed him as he gave way, till about the third blow, when his master was obstructed by something which prevented his escape, and was severely wounded—and for some time was supposed to be dead. The negro, supposing he had killed his master, immediately went with his axe to the house of his master, about a mile, as before stated, and having enquired of the negroes there, who was at home and whether any male person was in the house, and being informed that there was no person in the house, except his mistress and a young lady who had come to keep

her company during her husband's absence, he said he intended to stay at home after that and behave himself and work faithfully for his master. He staid about the kitchen three or four hours until his mistress and the young lady who was with her had retired to bed, and who, having sat up very late waiting for the return of Mr. Cason, were very soon enveloped in profound slumbers, little thinking that the curtain of death would that night close her last sleep of existence—But when all things became quiet, and all nature was still as if dreading the catastrophe she was about to witness, the negro took a chair from the passage, which he placed under the window, in the room in which they slept, and through the window he ascended into the room—He then proceeded to the bed, where were sleeping Mrs. Cason and Miss Cook, (the young lady above alluded to,) and with the ease with which he supposed he had killed his master, he having in his hand a brand of fire which he brandished about to aid him in his foul purpose, gave his mistress five or six blows on the head, perforating her skull in several places, through which her brains were discharged in considerable quantities, and cutting her temporal arteries so that when she was found by her friends she was almost destitute of blood—the whole presenting a scene indescribably horrible, and one more dreadful perhaps has been seldom, if ever witnessed in this country. Mrs. Cason was never afterwards heard to speak, but lived till about ten o'clock, A. M. when she expired. An inquest was immediately held over her dead body by the Coroner, and a jury summoned for that purpose determined upon the evidence of Miss Cook and others, that she had been murdered by the said negro—Mr. Cason, it is believed, is not in any danger from his wounds at present, but will recover.

The negro having made his escape, all means to secure him proved abortive, until Saturday night, the 4th inst. when he was shot in the head. The negro is not yet dead, but has not been heard to say any thing intelligibly.

Horrible circumstance.—A few days ago a man died at Blockley, in this county, of small-pox; on the same day, the body was put into a coffin, and placed in a church-yard while the grave was made: some children who stood near the coffin, thinking they heard a groan, mentioned the circumstance to the grave-digger, who, however, took no notice of it, and the body was interred. The children having talked of what they heard, attention was excited, and on the following morning the body was taken up, when, dreadful to relate, the torn state of the shroud, left no doubt that the poor wretch had been buried alive!

Worcester Journal.

A meeting was recently held at the City Hotel in New York, for the purpose of assisting the Cherokee nation of Indians, in procuring a Printing Press and Types, and establishing an Academy at New Town, their seat of government. A considerable amount of money was collected at the meeting, and a committee was appointed to receive further donations. The National Council of the Cherokees have already appropriated fifteen hundred dollars, out of their own Treasury, for this purpose. They propose to preserve their own language as well as to introduce ours among them.

Progress of Knowledge in South America.—It is remarkable with what rapidity the light of knowledge is progressing in Southern and Central America; when, at the beginning of the present century, there was almost nothing upon which the eye of the Christian or philanthropist could rest with satisfaction. To the numerous proofs of this fact which have been mentioned in the public prints, might be added the frequent and heavy demands for type and other printing apparatus, which have of late proceeded from that quarter. The gentlemen from whom we have our supplies of this kind, inform us that they have just received orders from Carthagena and Guayaquil, in Colombia, for considerable quantities of type—from the latter place to the amount of a ton, together with presses and other articles of printing apparatus in proportion. We learn, also, that a firm in New York, have received from Mexico a single order for type, to the value of \$100,000. A gentleman from Buenos Ayres informs us, that two printing-offices have been recently opened in that city; and that both of them, as well as one which had been previously established, are now in the most active operation. It is expected that one, and probably two other presses, will shortly be added to the number.

We are certain there have been shipments of similar articles from England to the new Republics within the past two years; and have no doubt that the above mentioned constitutes but a small part of what has in the same period been ordered from this country.

Rec. & Tel.

The Kentucky Commentator states, that the managers of the Commonwealth Bank have recently committed to the flames, \$300,000 of the de-faced notes of that institution.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1826.

Newspapers in India.—There are now six newspapers published in India, in the language of the country, and established and conducted by native enterprise and intelligence. Four of them are published in the Bengalee, and two in the Persian language. The oldest paper is the *Sumachar Durpan*, which was established in May, 1818, and is represented as an instructive and able journal. The youngest of the papers is the *Teemer Nausuck*, "the destroyer of darkness." This is said to be entirely devoted to the Hindoo superstition, and "brings to light most wonderful and portentous prodigies." From a perusal of its columns, one might almost fancy the golden age of Hindooism returned, and the gods so far reconciled to men, as to renew their personal visits for the succor of the faithful. The number of subscribers to the six native papers is estimated at from 800 to 1000, and five readers may be allotted to each paper; but the number of subscribers and readers is gradually on the increase.

We gather the above facts from an article on India, in the last number of the *Missionary Herald*; and they are certainly interesting to those who look to the regeneration and enlightening of that benighted portion of the globe. Let the *Press* be permitted to scatter its light in that country, and the moral darkness which now overshadows it, must gradually recede, until it shall entirely disappear.

The earliest newspaper printed in Great Britain was the "*English Mercurie*," in 1588, when Philip II. was about attacking England with his formidable *Armada*. With this single paper England remained satisfied until 1622, a period of thirty-four years, when another paper was established, entitled "*The certaine Newes of this present Week*." But within seven years after the establishment of the first newspaper in India, printed in the language of the country, five additional ones have made their appearance, either of which is probably as well patronized as was the first or second newspaper printed in England.

We learn from the *Georgia Patriot*, that Mr. Fulton has received from the Board of Public Works of Georgia, the appointment of Principal Engineer of that State. The salary attached to the office is stated to be \$5000. We hope his labors in Georgia may be more successful than they have been in this state; for they have been useless here, if it be true, and Gov. Burton says it is,—that all the attempts at improvement in this state, from first to last, "have only served to throw real improvement at a still greater distance."

Mr. Randolph, it is stated, occupied the floor of the Senate for twelve hours, on the last day and night of the discussion of the Panama Question. So that out of a session of fourteen hours and a half, only two hours and a half were devoted to business—the rest was wasted in listening to the political Ishmaelite from Virginia.

A failure in the arrival of northern papers occurred again last week. Of six National Journals due to each of the subscribers of that paper in this place, only two came to hand; and of the like number of Intelligencers due, only three arrived. We are thus particular, in the hope that it may attract the notice of the editors of those papers; for these failures, it can hardly be doubted, are the result of mismanagement somewhere, or are caused by a palpable violation of duty. The National Advocate, National Gazette, Richmond Enquirer, Petersburg Intelligencer, &c. have in like manner failed for the last two weeks; while papers published much farther north, have come on regularly.

We are indebted to the Hon. H. W. Conner, for the President's message to the House of Representatives, with the accompanying documents, on the subject of the Panama Mission. The message we have already published; we will en-

deavor to give place hereafter to such portions of the documents as we think will be interesting.

Mr. Randolph and the Habeas Corpus.—When Mr. Randolph made a motion in the Senate on Monday, 13th ult. to print the report of the Committee of 1807, relative to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, his declared object was to fix on Mr. Adams the odium of that proposition, if it can justly be called odious.—The York Recorder sets Mr. Randolph right, and fixes the mark on the first, instead of "the second person of this trinity in unity."

From the York, Pa. Recorder.
"The proposed suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was intended to have bearing mainly, if not exclusively, on Burr's conspiracy: it was induced by the president's message and confidential communications concerning that affair: and when Burr's trial came on before the District Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, a fact was disclosed which is decisive as to the original mover. William B. Giles (the celebrated Farmer Giles) was summoned to serve on the Grand Jury to which the bills of indictment were to be submitted. When the grand jury was about to be sworn, Mr. Burr challenged Mr. Giles 'for favour,' and among the reasons alleged was this, 'that Mr. Giles, when in the Senate of the United States, had occasion to pronounce his opinion on certain documents by which Burr was considered to be particularly implicated. Upon those documents he advocated the propriety of suspending the writ of habeas corpus.'—Mr. Giles, before withdrawing from the panel, addressed some remarks to the Court, from which the following is an extract:—'With respect to my public conduct,' said Mr. Giles, 'I presume it is of public notoriety, and will speak for itself. I not only voted for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, but I proposed that measure. I then thought, and still think, that the emergency demanded it; that it was fully justified by the evidence before the Senate; and I now regret that the nation had not energy enough to support the Senate in that measure. This opinion was formed upon the state of the evidence before the Senate.'"

"With respect to the propriety of suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus at that time, different opinions may be entertained without inculpating the motives of the Senate. The Constitution says, 'The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.'—President Jefferson had, in his message, declared that there was an actual rebellion against the government, and he had transmitted the documents on which his opinion was formed. If the evidence thus furnished was sufficient to satisfy Congress that an insurrection actually existed, they had the constitutional right to suspend the writ, if they deemed it expedient or necessary. Mr. Giles, four months afterwards, as has been seen, said that he still believed the emergency demanded it, and that the evidence before the Senate was such, as fully to justify it."

From the Baltimore Gazette.
We publish to-day the message of Mr. Adams in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, asking information respecting the proposed Congress, or "meeting of diplomatic agents" at Panama. This message is highly interesting. It appears to be a plain statement of the views of the President, plain generally speaking, are liberal, enlightened, and such as will be satisfactory to the people of the United States. The manner is bold, dignified, and firm, respectful towards the body to whom the message is addressed, and well calculated to create in every quarter a favorable impression. The message throws the opposition in the Senate far in the back ground, and proves it to have been an opposition to persons, not to measures, an opposition becoming partisans better than patriots, and highly to be censured in the present instance, as having no perceivable good object in view.

Thus much for the present opposition, which is fast defeating its ends, and lowering itself before the public, by the premature violence of its measures.
The Message of the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, in reply to their call for information respecting the Mission to Panama, has had the effect which every one anticipated. It has produced a general conviction that the policy was a wise and a safe one, and that the adoption of the measure will materially advance the present and future interests and honor of our country. Notwithstanding the violent effort which has been made to make this mission the ground work of an opposition to the administration; and the persevering industry of some personal enemies of the President, to enlist public opinion on their side against him, no progress has been made. Since the publication of the Message, and wherever it has appeared, public sentiment has been almost universal in favor of the administration, and has as universally condemned the opposition to it. This is not merely our opinion—it is the spontaneous opinion of the people. In proof of this, we add to-day to the extracts

given yesterday on the subject; and we shall increase them hereafter, though, in so doing, we should even bring upon us a repetition of the imputation of the Intelligencer, that we believe Mr. Adams can do no wrong. We do not envy the Intelligencer its assumed middle ground, particularly while the occupation of that ground requires it to look on with indifference, when all the engines that cunning artifice can use are put in requisition to embarrass the administration, and to put down every individual connected with it, for the sole purpose of putting up other men in their places.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.
It has been stated on the authority of a Providence paper, that this assembly of nations would probably not be as numerous as anticipated, for that Colombia and Mexico alone had as yet sent ministers to it. This is an error. We have now lying before us Guatemala papers which announce that Don Manuel Vidaurre and Don Jose Maria de Pardo, were on their way from Peru; and we know that Ministers from Colombia, Mexico, Guatemala, and as we believe, from Buenos Ayres also, have been appointed. The Government Gazette of Guatemala says, that the isthmus was the point designated for assembling; but that once assembled, the Congress could choose its own place of deliberation. "For that purpose," adds this paper, "we will offer them our beautiful country, our benign climate, our comforts of life, united to the pure, simple, and unostentatious habits of our people, and finally, our position in the midst of the two Americas and the oceans." It is to be hoped that the Congress may accept the invitation. N. Y. Ev. Post.

Another breach of promise!—On the 14th of March, Mr. Randolph gave notice to the Senate, that he should call up the subject of printing the report in the case of John Smith "every day, and call for the eyes and noses." We have been looking for "I make you that motion, sir," "every day" since that time, but we have looked in vain. Now we have considered Mr. Randolph "a man of his word"—he said he would do it, and he will do it, if he is "a man of his word," unless he shall have reconsidered the matter.—If his "resolution" has been laid on the table, or indefinitely postponed, we think Mr. Randolph ought to have it taken up, or reconsidered.—We "make you that motion, sir."

Orator Randolph.—This eccentric and garrulous old gentleman has delivered one of his queer speeches, in which, among other things, he has told six anecdotes, made ten quotations and one bull. His delicate anxiety, his almost feminine timidity on the subject of the colour of the South Americans is truly laughable. Alas! shall the pure blood of the descendant of Pocahontas mingle with that of the base Musquito Indians? Shall the noble half-breed, the offspring of a sachen, endure the ignominy of sitting at the same table with an upstart Guatemalan? He niger est, hunc tu Randolphe caveo. [Snortoden's N. Y. Advocate.]

In one of the South-American State papers, in allusion to Panama as the place designated for the meeting of the Congress, the President of the Executive Council of Peru says, "It appears to me, that if the World had to elect a Capital, the Isthmus of Panama would be pointed out for that august destiny; placed as it is in the centre of the globe, looking on one side to Asia, and on the other to Africa and Europe, and situated at an equal distance from both extremities of the American hemisphere."

Speeches of Mr. Clay.—Messrs. A. G. Hodges and Joseph G. Norwood, of Lexington, Ky. have issued proposals for publishing the speeches of Henry Clay, in Congress, from 1810 to 1824. The book to contain from four to five hundred pages, well bound and lettered, with a portrait of Mr. Clay, and to be delivered to subscribers at two dollars.

We learn that the Rev. President Holey, of Transylvania University, has accepted of the Presidency of the University of Louisiana. He will remain at Lexington, (Ken.) till the next commencement, when he will embark for Europe, and enter upon the duties of his office after his return. Boston Ev. Gaz.

Among the gleanings afforded by the late arrivals, we notice the following article:—

"The embalmed body of the celebrated David was laid in state at his house at Brussels on the 6th of January, the head being surmounted by a wreath of laurel. Several of his designs, and the picture representing Napoleon's passage of the St. Gothard, served as trophies to the funeral bed. The throng which went to take a last farewell of this illustrious artist was immense."

This celebrated Painter, during the sanguinary period of the French revolution, belonged to the party of Robespierre and was in fact his personal friend.—When the act of accusation was passed against Robespierre, that monster exclaimed, in allusion to the death of Socrates, I will drink the hemlock; and I replied David, will drink it with thee.—On the accession of Bonaparte, David was taken into favor, and became a favorite with the court, which he has never been since the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty. Balt. Am.

THE LATE COL. SOMERVILLE.
The much lamented death of Col. William C. Somerville, late American Charge d'Affaires to Sweden, having been announced on the 16th inst. in the National Journal—Some additional particulars may be interesting to his numerous relations and friends in various parts of the United States. We consequently give extracts of a letter dated 20th January, 1826, from General Lafayette, the Nation's Guest, to Henry V. Somerville, Esq. a brother of Col. Somerville, but who is now absent on a visit to the State of Louisiana. Balt. Pat.

"LA GRANGE, JAN. 20th, 1826.
My Dear Sir,—It is to me a very painful but sacred duty to be among the first to convey the dire information of your having lost an excellent Brother, and I a much valued friend, who, on the last moment has honored me with an additional and most precious mark of his affection.—You know that, during our passage and since our arrival in France, the health of Mr. Somerville has ever been declining. However anxious he was to fulfill his honorable mission, he found himself forcibly detained in Paris, nor could he even meet our invitation to await better times, in the bosom of our family, and when his physician yielded to his importunities, to let him proceed to the South, every hope to save him had been given up. An account of the lamented event will be transmitted by the proper authorities. I shall confine myself to his expressed intention to entrust us, at La Grange, with the care of his mortal remains; the affecting wish had been in a recent interview, mentioned with a most friendly earnestness—it was repeated to Doctor Lucas on the very day of his death—amidst the deep feelings of affliction, no time was lost, and while my son remained here to watch over the precious charge, I hastened to consult with the minister and other officers of the United States, in Paris, on the method, by which duty, respect, and affection towards him might best be gratified.

The respected remains which had been deposited in my house, were from there accompanied by the Consul, Mr. Barnett, and Mr. Hawley, of New York, by the Mayor of this Commune, several invited neighbors, a mourning concourse of people, and both of us, to a grave next to that where lies my son's daughter.

And now, my dear sir, it remains for me to apologise for those details, which, painful as they are, it has appeared necessary to lay before you and other members of the family. Should anything have been wanting unintentionally in our performance, with the advice of the American public officers here, as what we have thought most consonant to your lamented brother's and your own views, at least there has been no deficiency in our feelings and in our eagerness, on the deplorable occasion, to do for the best.

Be pleased to accept the affectionate condolence and high regard, of two sympathising friends, my son and myself, to whom, my whole family beg to be joined.

LAFAYETTE.
To HENRY V. SOMERVILLE, Esq. Baltimore.

The Milton Gazette states that the Ticket which drew the \$20,000 prize in the N. Carolina State Lottery remained unsold in the hands of R. L. Cook, Esq. Postmaster at Hillsborough.

Miss Charlotte Curtis recovered \$500 damages in a case of slander, in Ohio, against Peter Vansickle. Peter has appealed to the Supreme Court.

CURIOUS.—On the farm of Solomon Woodworth, Cato, (N. Y.) the barrel of a gun has been discovered completely embedded in the heart of a soft maple tree, the outside of which was perfectly sound.

DIED.
In Lincoln county, on Thursday evening, the 30th ult. of consumption, Col. JAMES HOLLAND, merchant, in the 42d year of his age. The deceased bore through life an unimpeached character for industry, probity and honor. As a man, he was sociable and affable; as a friend, warm, sincere and generous; and as a husband and father, kind and affectionate. His weeping relatives and sympathising friends and neighbors bore testimony, while performing the last sad office of friendship, to his worth and their sorrow for his loss. [COMMUNICATED.]

On the 25th ult. in the 6th year of his age, John Turner Perkins, only son of John Perkins, of Johns river, Burke county. The loss of an only son, is to the parents a source of the most poignant grief; but more especially, when the brightest prospects of future usefulness are thus untimely blasted. [COMMUNICATED.]

Departed this life, on Sunday, the 3d inst. after a painful and lingering illness, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. JANE M. PORTER, consort of Col. William B. Porter.

The loss of this truly excellent woman will long be felt, not only by her near and dear relations and friends, but by her numerous acquaintance. A husband and three small children are by this stroke of Providence deprived of an affectionate companion and exemplary parent. The dispensations of Providence, however distressing its visitations, should at all times be submitted to with becoming reverence and humility. It is not for man to repine, or vainly ask why these things are done? It is enough to know, that God, who commands the winds and the waves, hath said, "let my will be done." Let the friends of the deceased, therefore, indulge in the confident hope that she whom they mourn for, has only exchanged this transitory life of care and anxiety, for one of eternal rest and peace. [COMMUNICATED.]

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

THE MARKET.
Fayetteville, March 29.—Cotton, 10 a 10 1/2; Bacon 7 1/2; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee 19 a 20; Corn, 90 a 100; Flour, super, 6 1/2; Flaxseed, 75; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 2 1/2 a 3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 40 a 50; Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11; Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; Turk's Island, 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42 1/2.

Cherato, Mar. 28.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 00 a 45; Peach, 55; Bacon, 0 a 10; Cotton, 10 a 11; Coffee, prime green, 18 a 22; Corn, scarce, 100 a 120; Flour, superfine, 7 a 7 1/2; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 40 a 42; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (kg) \$8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a \$1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 90 a 95—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Camden, April 1.—Cotton, 10 a 11 1/2; corn, 12; bacon, 11 a 12; whiskey, 43 a 45; brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 a 50; sugar, brown, 11 a 14—loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 20 a 24; molasses, 55 a 60; iron, Swedish, 6 1/2 a 7—upper country, 5 1/2 a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 6 25 a 7.

Charleston, Mar. 27.—Cotton, 10 a 12; corn, 92 a 94; bacon, 7 a 8; apple brandy, 38 a 40; whiskey, 31 a 32; beeswax, 30 a 31; iron, 5 a 6; coffee, prime green, 18 a 19, inf. to good, 14 a 18; sugar, brown, 9 1/2 a 10, muscovado, 9 a 11 1/2, loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 47, Turk's Island, 50; molasses, 30 a 32.

Notice.
THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Saturday in this month. The members are requested to attend punctually at 11 o'clock, A. M. J. SMITH, Sec'y. 3180

THOSE that owe me, must pay me, or I will sue them; for those whom I owe, sue me. WM. RUDISILL. 3180

Saddle & Harness Making BUSINESS.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has removed to the building next door to Spencer & Merrill's carriage shop, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. Repairing done on short notice and moderate terms. ROBERT JOHNSON. April 6, 1826. 3180

Letters REMAINING in the Post-Office, Lincoln Co. N. C. April 1st, 1826.

Altum Jesse S.	Lutz Daniel
Abernathy Jacob F.	M.
Abernathy Rebecca S.	Mood John
B.	Murrel Edmond
Bevans Mrs. Eliza	Moany John
Bennet Abram	Moore Joseph Rev.
Brage William	Mosteller Michael
Beam David	Mucabroy Henry
Bingham Samuel	N.
Bost William	Neal Robert
Baty Francis	Norwood Caleb
C.	O.
Clerk Superior Court	Oates Mrs. Mary
Childers William	Ormand Wm. Polly
Clark Owen	Oates Robert 2
Cathy John	P.
Christenbury Rev. David F.	Peterson Henry
Coughner Jacob	Price Ezekiel
D.	R.
Dewey Phineas	Roberts Moses
E.	Ramsay Robert G.
Edwards Benjamin	Rudisil John
F.	Rudisil Jacob, 2
Fisher Richard	Ray Archibald
Forgison Thomas	Robinson Elizabeth
G.	Reep Peter
Goodson John	S.
Gorten Nathaniel	Self William
H.	Seabolt Conrad
Hoyle Jacob	Sheriff of Lincoln Ct'y.
Harmon Andrew	T.
Hendrick Wm. G.	Taylor James
Hansel James H.	Turner Polly
Hill Rev. James	V.
Harry John B. 4	Villens William
Harris Wylie	W.
Houser John	Williams Isiah
Hofman John	Williams Joel
Hoss John	Warlick David
Hubbard Isaac	Waterson Margaret
Hullet Samuel	Willis John
I.	Wright George
Kiever Thomas	White Isaac
L.	Wells Isaac
Law Abram	Wise Jacob & Henry
Long John, 2	White John
Lutz David	Wagoner Catharine
	Williams Joel.

3170—77. D. REINHARDT, P. M.

State of North-Carolina, Ireddell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826.

John Stewart vs. Scire Facias to shew cause why the real estate of the deceased should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Leech and his wife, and Moses Stewart, heirs, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Ireddell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in May next, by some attorney of said court, or in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment, as to them, pro confesso.

Teste. R. SIMONTON, Clk.

3m91—price adv. \$4.

In the Press,

AND will shortly be published, Ruffner's strictures on a book, entitled, "An Apology for the Book of Psalms." By Gilbert McMaster." To which will be added, an Appendix, by the Rev. John M. Wilson.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

POETRY.

EMBLEMS.

BY THE REV. HENRY STERNING.

There is a freshness in the air,
A brightness in the sky,
As if a new-born sun was there,
Just seraph-throned on high;
And birds, and flowers, and mountain-streams,
Rejoicing in his infant beams,
Are glad as if the Winter's breath
Had never blown the blast of death.

Softly along the silent sea
The light-wing'd breezes creep,
So low, so calm, so tranquilly;
They hush the waves asleep;
And, oh! as gladly on the tide
Yon lofty vessel seems to ride,
As if the calmly-heaving gale
Had never met a sterner gale.

And in a small, sweet covert nigh,
Her own young hands have made,
A rosy girl hath laughingly
Her infant brother laid;
And made of fresh Spring flowers his bed,
And over him her veil hath spread,
With looks as if forever there
His form should bloom as young and fair.

And shall these pass away, and be
A wreck of what they were,—
Shall birds, and flowers, and earth and sea,
And yon proud ship, and boy so fair,
Be blasted with the tempest's rage,
Or worn with poverty and age,
Till all of life and hope shall seem
A heart-deceiving, feverish dream!

Yes!—and 'tis but few years we need,
With retrospective eye,
In their repeated tale to read
Our own home's history:
We know their end—to us, to all—
They are but blossoms, and they fall:
But yet young life, the sun, the flowers
Are sweet as they were always ours:

For they are emblems to the heart
Of things it cannot see,—
Emblems which have their counterpart
In heaven's eternity;
And though their life be short, or done
With our lost hours and setting sun,
They are, within their moment's flight,
What there shall be for ever bright!

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the (London) Literary Souvenir.

THE LOVERS' QUARREL.

"I wish I could describe the young Lady Sibyl. She was rather tall than otherwise, and her head was carried with a toss of the prettiest pride I ever saw; in truth, there was a supernatural grace in her figure by which she was in duty bound to be more lofty in her demeanour than other people. Her eyes were of a pure, dark hazel, and seemed to wander from the earth as though they were surprised how they happened to drop out of the skies; and the sweet, high and mighty witchery that sported round her threatening lips, inspired one with a wonderful disposition to fall down and worship her. It was, of course, not to be expected that such a strangely gifted lady should be quite so easily contented with her cavaliers as those who were not gifted at all; and Sibyl, very properly, allowed it to be understood that she despised the whole race.—She likewise allowed it to be understood that, the world being by no means good enough for her, she conceived the society it afforded to be her own wilful cogitations; and that she meant to pass the whole of her pretty life in solitude and meditation. People conjectured that she was in love, and too proud to show it; and Sibyl surmised that they were vastly impertinent, and by no means worth satisfying.

"There was a small grotto by the lake that wound before the old arched windows of the hall; a world of fine foliage was matted fantastically above and around it, so as to exclude every intruder but the kingfisher, who plunged meteor-like, on his golden prey, and vanished in the shade before he was well seen; and an endless variety of wood-bines leaped from branch to branch, swinging their dewy tendrils in the air, and showering fragrance upon the green moss beneath, or stealing round the rustic pinnacles, like garlands twined by Cupid for his favourite hiding place. It was in this choice retreat that the Lady Sibyl chose to forget the world in which she was born, and imagined that for which she seemed to have been created; and in this mood, without manifesting any particular symptoms of exhaustion, excepting that she had grown a little paler and more slender, she continued for three whole years.

"On the third anniversary of her resolution,—she knew it was the third, because the said resolution happened to have been made on the same day that

her wild cousin, who earned for himself the title of Childe Wilful, chose for his departure to the wars,—on the third anniversary, as on all other days, Sibyl again tripped down the chase to live in paradise till tea-time, but, not as on other days; the noble summer sunset seemed to have stained her cheek with a kindred hue. Ere she reached her wilderness, she looked back, again and again, at the hall, slackened her pace that it might not appear hurried, and gazed as long upon the swans and water-lilies as though they really occupied her thoughts. Meanwhile, the flower of the fox-hunting chivalry were carousing with her father in the banquetting room, and flourishing their glasses to her health.—The most mighty and censorious dames of the land were seen stalking up and down the terrace, as stately and as stiff as the peacocks clipped out of the yew trees at either end of it. Sibyl seemed to have lost the faculty of despising them, and was half afraid that her desertion would be thought strange. As she stood irresolute whether to go on or turn back, she was startled by a voice close by, and the blood leaped in a deeper crimson to her cheek.

"Sibyl!—dear Sibyl!" it exclaimed, "wilt thou come, or must I fetch thee, before the whole posse of them?"

"Sibyl tossed her head and laughed; and with an agitated look, which was meant to be indifferent, strolled carelessly into the shade, just in time to prevent the intruder from putting his threat in execution. He was a light well-made cavalier, with black moustaches & ringlets, & high born eyes and forehead which could have looked almost as proud as Sibyl's. As for his accomplishments, the fine frenchified slashing of his costume, and the courageous manner in which he assaulted a lady's hand, bespoke him a wonder.

"And so, my gallant cousin," said Sibyl, with a voice which was a little out of breath, with a feeble effort to extricate her fingers, "and so you have brought your valour back to besiege my citadel again."

"Sweet arrogance! is it not the day three thousand years on which we parted; and did I not promise to be here at sunset?"

"I believe you threatened me that you would. Pray, have you run away from battle to be as good as your word?"

"And pray, did you always consider it a threat, or did you tell me that this grotto should be your hermitage till my return?"

"And pray, for the third time, do not be inquisitive; and trouble yourself to let go my hand, and sit down on that seat over the way, and tell me what you have been doing these three days."

"I will, as you desire, take both hands and the other half of your chair, and tell you, as you surmise, that I have been thinking of you till the thought became exceedingly troublesome; and now oblige me by telling me whether you are as proud as ever since you lost your beauty, or whether you have ever mustered humility to drop a tear for the mad blood which I have shed in toiling to be worthy such a mighty lady."

"Sibyl laughed, and snatched her hand away from him to draw it across her eyes."

"Dear Sibyl," he continued, in a gentler tone, "and has not that wild heart changed in three long years?—And has not such an age of experience made our boy and girl flirtation a folly to be amended? And do I find you the same,—excepting far more lovely,—the same perverse being who would not have given her wayward prodigal for the most dimly sensible lord of the creation? Often as I have feared, I have had a little comfort which told me you could not change. See, Sibyl, your miniature, half given, half stolen, at our last parting;—it has been my shield in a dozen fights, has healed, with its smile, as many wounds; it has asked me if this was a brow whereon to register deceit, if these were the lips to speak it,—if these were the eyes,—as I live, they are weeping even now!"

"She did not raise them from her bosom, but answered, with a smile of feigned mortification, that she thought it very impertinent to make such minute observations. 'I too, have had my comforters,' she said, drawing the fellow miniature from her bosom, and holding it playfully before his eyes,—it has been my shield against a dozen follies;—it has warned me to benefit by sad experience;—it has asked me if this was the brow whereon to register any thing good,—if these were the eyes,—as I live, they are conceited even now!"

"But have you indeed kept my picture so close to your heart?"

"And do you indeed think that your old rival, Sir Lubin of the golden Dell, would have given me a farthing for it?"

"Did you ever try him?"

"Oh, Childe Wilful! can you change countenance at such a name even now? No, I did not try him, and (for you are a stranger and must be indulged,) I will tell you wherefore. I would not have given it to him for his head; not for as many of them as would have built a tower to yonder moon; and so now see if you can contrive to be jealous of him;—nay you, shall not touch it. Do you remember how often, when it pleased you

to be moody, you threatened to take it from me?"

"No more of that, sweet Sibyl."

"And will you never counterfeit a head-ache, to hide your displeasure, when I dance with Sir Duncie, or gallop with Sir Gosling?"

"No, never, Sibyl."

"And will you never take leave of me for ever, and return five minutes afterwards to see how I bear it?"

"Never whilst I live."

"Why when I give you leave to ask my father's leave to stay a whole week at the hall, for I have a great deal to say to you—when I can think of it."

"I will ask him for yourself, Sibyl."

"No, no, Sir Childe, you will not do any such thing. When you went from hence, it was with a college character, by no means likely to ingratiate you with reasonable people whatever it may have done with other folks; and you must not talk to my father of the treasured Sibyl till you are better acquainted with him. Talk of ploughs and politics as much as you please;—make it appear that now the wars are over, there is some chance of your turning your sword into a pruning hook, and yourself into an accomplished squire;—and then, alas! for the high-minded Sibyl!"

"It was not long afterwards that Childe Wilful, to the great surprise of Sibyl, arrived at the hall, in hot haste, from foreign parts! He had always been a favourite for his liveliness, and was, indeed, almost as much liked as abused. The old lord took him by the hand, with a comical expression of countenance which seemed to enquire how much mischief he had done; and the old ladies thought him vastly improved and awfully like a great warrior. The only persons to whom his presence was not likely to be strikingly agreeable, were a few round-shouldered suitors of Sibyl, who, in common with country 'squires in general, were largely gifted with the blessings of fleet horses, and tardy wits. Among these stood, pre-eminent, Sir Lubin of the Golden Dell. He was a tall man, with not a bad figure, and really handsome face; though the dangerous tendency of the first was somewhat marred by peculiar ideas of the Graces, and the latter was perfectly innocuous from an undue economy of expression. Altogether, Sir Lubin was a very fine camel: he was a man of much dignity, always preserving a haughty silence when he did not exactly know what to say, and very properly despising those whom he could not outshine. Thus it was, that the meeting between Sir Lubin and Childe Wilful was very similar to that between Ulysses and the ghost of Ajax.

"Had this been all the mortification which the Childe was doomed to undergo, he might perhaps have contrived to bear it with fortitude; but Sibyl had subjected him to the task of obtaining a good character, and his trials were insupportable.

"In the first place he had to tell stories of sacked cities and distressed virgins, at the tea table, till he became popular enough with the maiden aunts to be three parts out of his mind; for Sibyl was all the time compelled to endure the homage of her other lovers. It is true that her keen wit could no more enter their double blocked skulls than the point of her needle could have penetrated the Macedonian phalanx; but then each villain fixed his eye upon her, with all the abstracted expression of the bull's eye in a target, and seemed so abominably happy, that the sight was excruciating. Sometimes, too, Sir Lubin would muster brains to perceive that he was giving pain, and would do his best to increase it by whispering in her ear, with a confidential smile, some terrible nothing, for which he deserved to be exterminated; whilst, to mend the matter, the old ladies would remark upon the elegance of his manner, and hint that Sibyl was evidently coming to, because she seemed too happy to be scornful, and had lost all her taste for solitude. They would undoubtedly make a very handsome couple; and the Childe was appealed to whether he did not think that they would have a very fine family.

"In the second place, his opinion of ploughs and politics, on which love had taught him to discourse but too successfully, made him a fixture at the punch-bowl; while Sir Lubin and his tribe prophesied Sibyl's hand in country dances, as long as they had breath for a plunge. It, moreover, left them ample opportunity to negotiate with the aunts upon the arrangement of her plans for the next day, when he was still condemned to admire some new farm, or ride ten miles to rejoice with his host over a wonderful prize bullock. Sometimes, too, the old lord would apologize for taking him away, by observing, that it was better to leave Sibyl to her lovers, for it was time that she should take up with some one of them, and the presence of third parties might abash her.

"In the third place, when he retired to bed to sum up the pleasures of the day, it was never quite clear to him that Sibyl did not expose him to more disquietude than was absolutely necessary. It might indeed be proper that her attachment to him should not be too apparent till he was firmly established in grace, seeing that his merit was the only thing that could be put in the scale against the

finest glee in the county; but then could she not appear sufficiently careless about him without being so unusually complaisant to such a set of louts?—If his presence made her happy, there was no necessity to give them licence to presume to be happy likewise; and, besides, she might surely find some moments for revisiting her grotto, instead of uniformly turning from his hasty whisper, with—'it is better not.' It was not so formerly, and it was very reasonable to suppose that her three years' constancy had been sustained by some ideal picture of what he might turn out, in which she was now disappointed. He could not sleep. His restless fancy continually beheld her bright eyes looking tenderness upon the wooden face of Sir Lubin. He turned to the other side, and was haunted by a legion of young Lubins, who smiled upon him with Sibyl's looks till he almost groaned aloud. In the morning he came down with a hag-ridden countenance, which made people wonder what was the matter with him, and Sibyl asked him with her look of ineffable archness, whether he was experiencing a return of his headaches.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. BINGHAM: While looking over your paper of the 21st of March, I observed a notice that the annual meeting of the Concord Bible Society would be held on the last Tuesday of March, at Rocky-River meeting-house; and that an anniversary sermon would be preached by a neighbouring clergyman. I instantly resolved to attend, notwithstanding I was very much engaged, and lived at some distance. I did attend. But to my astonishment and regret, instead of meeting with a large and respectable concourse of members of this once flourishing institution, there were not half as many present as usually attend at Rocky-River church for public worship. The minister appointed to preach did not come; consequently there was no sermon delivered. It was with difficulty a quorum could be formed to do the necessary business; and in all, not twenty dollars added to the funds of the society!

What a sad reverse of fortune has this noble institution experienced within but a short time past! I well remember the very auspicious circumstances under which it was organized, but a few years ago, in your town. At that time there came forward a host of the most enlightened, public spirited and respectable citizens, from every part of the adjacent country, and fearlessly enrolled their names, and rallied around the standard of the Bible Society. All was zeal and activity; and their joint, vigorous exertions, their counsels and benefactions, all seemed to manifest a determined resolution, efficiently and perseveringly to go forward in this most important of enterprises.

But there has been a change, as it would seem, both among the people at large, and those who have the immediate management and direction of the Bible Society.

And what think you, Mr. Editor, can be assigned as the true reason of this untimely, this shameful desertion of so good a cause? The abandonment of an undertaking so intimately connected with the dearest interests and highest happiness of our species? Is it because the Right Reverend Bishop of N. Carolina has declared that the bible alone, in the hands of the common people, is subversive of revealed religion? Or can it be that his holiness the Pope, by his anathematizing bulls, has dismayed our good protestants in this region of light, of civil and religious liberty, and induced them to desert from the dangerous measure of placing in the reach of the ignorant and vulgar laity, the sacred book of God? Or can we suppose that the withering frown of the late Russian autocrat, or the malignant spirit of opposition harboured by the Turkish Sultan, against the dissemination of the bible, could have extended their baleful influence even to us; and here too, as in Russia, have commenced, what had every appearance of an "anti-biblical revolution?" Surely, the friends of morality and religion should consider themselves deeply concerned in this subject; and I trust measures will soon be taken by those upon whom it more immediately devolves, to rescue, if possible, from a premature death, a society, the labours and influence of which are doubtless vitally important to this part of our state.

A friend to Bible Societies.

Moral.

RELIGION.

Religion is a social concern; for it operates powerfully on society, contributing in various ways to its stability and prosperity. Religion is not merely a private affair, the community is deeply interested in its diffusion, for it is the best support of the virtues and principles on which the social order rests. Pure and undefiled religion is to do good: and it follows very plainly, that if God be the author and friend of society, then, the recognition of him must enforce all social duty, and enlightened piety must give its whole strength to public order. Few men suspect, perhaps no man comprehends, the extent of the support given by religion to every virtue. No man, perhaps, is aware, how much our moral and social sentiments are fed from this fountain; how powerless conscience would become, without the belief of a God; how palsied would be human benevolence, were there not the sense of a higher benevolence to quicken and sustain it; how suddenly the whole social fabric would quake, and with what a fearful crash it would sink into hopeless ruin, were the idea of a supreme Being, of accountability, and of a future life, to be utterly erased from every mind. And let men thoroughly believe that they are the work and sport of chance; that no superior intelligence concerns itself with human affairs; that all their improvements perish forever after death; that the weak have no guardian, and the injured no avenger; that there is no recompense for sacrifice to uprightness and the public good; that an oath is unheard in heaven; that secret crimes have no witness but the perpetrator; that human existence has no purpose, and human issue no unfailing friend; that this brief life is every thing to us, and death is total, everlasting extinction; once let them thoroughly abandon religion, and who can conceive or describe the extent of the desolation which would follow! We hope, perhaps, that human laws and natural sympathy would hold society together. As reasonably might we believe, that were the sun quenched in the heavens, our torches would illuminate, and our fires quicken and fertilize the creation! What is there in human nature to awaken respect and tenderness, if man is the unprotected insect of a day? And what is he more, if atheism be true? Erase all thought and fear of God from a community, and selfishness and sensuality would absorb the whole man. Appetite, knowing no restraint, and poverty and suffering, having no solace or hope, would trample in scorn on the restraint of human laws.—Virtue, duty, and principle, would be mocked and spurned as unmeaning sounds. A sordid self-interest would surplunge every other feeling, and man would become, in fact, what the theory of atheism declares him to be, a companion for brutes.

"There is a strain of preaching, which though it wear the garb of zeal, is seldom a proof of any power but power of self: I mean angry and scolding preaching. The gospel is a benevolent scheme, and whoever speaks in the power of it, will assuredly speak in love. In the most faithful rebukes of God's displeasure, a preacher may give evidence of a disposition of good will and compassion to sinners, and certainly will, if he speak under the influence of the power of truth. If we can indulge invective and bitterness in the pulpit, we know not what spirit we are of; we are but gratifying our own evil tempers, under the pretence of a concern for the cause of God and truth. A preacher of this character, instead of resembling a priest bearing in his censor hallowed fire taken from God's altar, may be compared to the madman described in the Proverbs, who scattereth at random fire-brands and arrows, and death, and saith, am I not in sport? Such persons may applaud their own faithfulness and courage, and think it a great attainment that they can so easily and constantly set their congregation at defiance, but they must not expect to be useful, so long as it remains a truth that the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God."

Newton.